

**Extract from Canada Gazette dated 21 May 1906  
relating to the Proclamation announcing the Census  
of 1906**

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMISSIONERS AND  
ENUMERATORS.**

1. The Census and Statistics Act, being chapters 5 and 6 of the Statutes of Canada, 1905, requires that a census of the population and agriculture of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta shall be taken by the Census and Statistics Office, under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture, on a date in the month of June, 1906, to be fixed by the Governor in Council, and every tenth year thereafter.

2. The boundaries of each of the three provinces are described as follows:

Manitoba, -- Commencing on the international line dividing Canada from the United States at a point where it is intersected by the centre of the road allowance between the twenty-ninth and thirtieth ranges of townships west of the first principal meridian in the system of Dominion lands surveys, thence northerly on the centre of the said road allowance across townships one to forty-four inclusive to the centre of the road allowance on the twelfth base line in the said system of Dominion lands surveys, thence easterly on the said centre of the road allowance on the twelfth base line to a point where the said base line would be intersected by a line drawn due north from where the westerly boundary of Ontario intersects the said international line dividing Canada from the United States, thence due south on the said boundary to the international line, and thence westerly on the said international line to the point of commencement.

Saskatchewan. -- Commencing on the international line, dividing Canada from the United States at a point where it is intersected by the west boundary of Manitoba, thence northerly on the said west boundary of Manitoba to the northwest corner of the said province, thence continuing northerly on the centre of the road allowance between the twenty-ninth and thirtieth ranges west of the principal meridian in the system of the Dominion lands surveys to the second meridian in the said system of surveys, thence northerly on the said second meridian to the sixtieth degree of north latitude, thence westerly on the parallel of the sixtieth degree to the fourth meridian in the said system of Dominion lands surveys, thence southerly on the said fourth meridian to the international line dividing Canada from the United States, and thence easterly on the said international line to the point of commencement.

Alberta. -- Commencing on the international line dividing Canada from the United States at the point where it is intersected by the fourth meridian in the system of Dominion lands surveys, thence westerly on the said international line to the eastern boundary of British Columbia, thence northerly on the said eastern boundary of British Columbia to the northeast corner of the said province, thence easterly on the parallel of the sixtieth degree of north latitude to the fourth meridian in the system of Dominion lands surveys, and thence southerly on the said fourth meridian to the point of commencement.

3. The Act respecting subsidies to provinces, being chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, provides that Manitoba shall be allowed a fixed yearly amount of \$50,000 for the support of its Government and Legislature, a yearly indemnity of \$100,000 for want of public lands, and a further yearly amount of \$120,000 on a minimum population of 150,000 at eighty cents per head, subject to be increased as shown by a census of the province to be taken every fifth year and an approximate estimate at equal intervals of time between each quinquennial and decennial Census until the population has reached 400,000. 'A Census of the Province', the fifth section of the Act requires, 'shall be taken in every fifth year, reckoning from the general census of 1881'.

4. The Acts to establish and provide for the Government of Alberta and Saskatchewan, being chapters 3 and 42 respectively of the Statutes of Canada, 1905, provide that upon the completion of the next quinquennial census the representation of each province shall forthwith be readjusted by the Parliament of Canada in such manner that there shall be assigned to each province such a

number of members as will bear the same proportion to the number of its population ascertained at such census as the number 65 bears to the number of the population of Quebec as ascertained at the last decennial census, and in the computation of the number of members for each of the said provinces a fractional part exceeding one-half of that number shall be, deemed equivalent, to the whole number and such readjustment shall take effect upon the termination of the then existing Parliament, and thereafter the representation shall be readjusted from time to time according to the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867.

5. The same Acts also provide that each of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta shall be allowed a fixed amount of \$50,000 for the support of their respective Governments and Legislatures, and a further yearly amount of \$200,000 on a minimum population of 250,000 at eighty cents per head subject to be increased as shown by a census of each of the provinces to be taken every fifth year and an approximate estimate of population to be made at equal intervals of time between each quinquennial and decennial census until the population of each province has reached 800,000. "A census of the said province", the eighteenth section of each Act requires, "shall be taken in every fifth year, reckoning from the general census of 1901".

6. The same Acts further provide that inasmuch as neither of the said provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta will have the public land as a source of revenue there shall be paid by Canada to each of the provinces a yearly sum of \$375,000 until the population reaches 400,000, thereafter \$562,500 yearly until the population has reached 800,000, thereafter \$750,000 yearly until the population has reached 1,200,000, thereafter the sum payable shall be \$1,125,00

7. The adjustment of representation in Parliament and the allotment of yearly subsidies therefore have for their basis the enumeration of the people.

8. The date selected for recording the population of the three provinces is Sunday the twenty-fourth day of June, and the decisive hour of reckoning is made 12 o'clock midnight, so that every person born before that hour and every person dying after it are to be counted in the population.

9. The Census and Statistics Act requires that census districts shall conform as nearly as may be with the districts for the representation of the people in the House of Commons, and census Subdistricts to the cities, towns incorporated villages, townships and parishes which constitute an electoral district. But in the case of the provinces of and Alberta, where the present electoral districts were constituted before the provinces were organized, the census districts have been made to conform with the provincial boundaries as now established. The records for each township parish, city town or incorporated village are required to be entered separately on the schedules so as to facilitate compilation for these several units of area

10. Two classes of officers will be employed for outside service in taking this census. The first are the commissioners, who will have direction of the work in the several provinces to which they have been appointed. They will instruct enumerators at places to be chosen for the purpose, in the details of recording the census as required in the schedules, to give necessary special directions from time to time during the progress of the work by mail, telegraph or otherwise, to revise the schedules when they are returned by enumerators, and when revision is finished to transport all schedules and papers to the Minister of Agriculture. The second class are the enumerators, to whom will be entrusted the actual work of the Census, and upon whose judgment, discretion and intelligence the completeness and accuracy of it will in a large degree depend. The Census of each subdistrict must be taken and all the returns made to the commissioner of each province at its place to be named by him within a time to be fixed in the special instructions to each enumerator; and unless otherwise provided in the instructions, every enumerator shall begin his work on Monday the twenty-fifth day of June, and he shall continue it day by day (except Sundays) until the canvass of his area is completed.

11. Three commissioners have been appointed to take charge of the census, one for each province. These commissioners have been selected from the members of the permanent staff of the Census and Statistics Office, and are entrusted, under direction and instruction of the Minister of Agriculture, with the superintendence of the work assigned to the enumerators. They are to see that all those under their superintendence thoroughly understand the manner in which the duties required of them are to be performed and that due diligence is used in the work.

12. The commissioner of each province is required to examine all records, of the census and satisfy himself how far each enumerator has performed the duties required of him, and shall note all apparent defects and inaccuracies in such records and require the several enumerators concerned therewith to assist him in respect thereof, and with their assistance he shall correct the same so far as is found requisite and possible, -- noting always whether such corrections are concurred in by them or not, and he shall make return attested under oath of his doings in the premises and shall transmit the same together with all the records in question to the Minister of Agriculture, -- the whole in all respects as by the forms and instructions issued to him is required.

13. Each commissioner is empowered to appoint an enumerator or enumerators in the field in the event for any cause of it vacancy occurring during the time of instruction or thereafter, and also, in case of a subdistrict being ascertained to be too large to permit of the completion of the work within the time specified in the special instructions, he shall be empowered to make a division of the subdistrict and appoint one or more enumerators thereto without reference to the Minister.

14. The commissioners will be supplied from the Census and Statistics Office with schedules, instructions and all other printed matter necessary for the taking of the census, to be distributed to enumerators when these are called together to receive directions for their work.

15. A set of papers sufficient for the requirements of each enumerator, according to the extent and population of the territory assigned to him will be put in a portfolio furnished for the purpose of keeping them in it safe and cleanly state throughout the progress of his work.

16. Care will be, exercised by commissioners to so direct the enumerators that they will fully and clearly understand every detail of their duties, -- (1) as regards the portion of country or unit of enumeration each one is to canvass, (2) as to the entries to be made in the several schedules, and (3) as to making returns to the commissioners of all schedules and papers when the canvass of the portion of country assigned to each enumerator is finished.

17. One of the special duties of commissioners is to ascertain and define by written or printed description for the guidance of each enumerator the boundaries of the territory allotted to him, so that no part of the census district may be missed, or taken by more than one enumerator.

18. The work of taking the census should begin at some well established starting point, whether it is in a township or parish, or in a city, town or village, and should be carried on continuously and regularly until the whole is finished. Or if, as in the case of persons living along the boundary line of adjacent townships situated in the same subdistrict, it is more convenient to carry on the work at the same time on both sides of the line, this may be done, provided that care is taken to make the entries in the schedules separate for each township or other area.

19. In a township, parish or other country district, where the houses are scattered, it is advisable to start on a road or highway at the border line of the district and visit in succession every occupied house until the other side of the district is reached, when the next road may be taken in the same way, and so on until the whole area assigned to the enumerator is covered, taking care to finish the census of one farm or lot and one township or parish before, proceeding to the next.

20. If an unincorporated village is included in the enumerator's subdistrict he should take the census of it separately from the rural portion proper, but on the same schedule. A short line drawn across the left hand margin above the number of the first family and another below the number of the last family of the village as entered on the schedule, will be a sufficient mark of separation: But if the village have a distinct name it should be written along the left hand margin of the schedule, between the upper and lower lines and on each page until the enumeration of such village is completed. This separation will facilitate the tabulation of agricultural statistics, and it may have value as a record for historical use in tracing the origin and rise of future towns in the country. The census of unincorporated villages, however, will be included as heretofore with the statistics of rural sections.

21. In cities, towns and incorporated villages, where the land is usually laid out in blocks or squares bounded on four sides by streets, the enumerator should start at one corner of the block and proceed around and through it, entering every occupied house or building in regular order and collecting all the information called for in the schedules before proceeding to the next block or square, and should so continue until the whole of his census subdistrict is finished.

22. If the enumerator's subdistrict is partly in an incorporated town or village and partly in the country, he should take the two portions separately, on separate schedules, and distinguish the portions so carefully that no mistake of mixing rural and urban statistics can be made in the tabulation work of the office at Ottawa.

23. Where, on areas of five acres and over, grain, fruit, and root crops are grown, and domestic animals are kept, in cities, towns and villages, the statistics of them should be taken as carefully as the statistics of crops and animals on farms.

24. The head of every family or household (or whoever gives the information for it) should be asked particulars concerning both of the schedules, in order that full and complete particulars may be gathered covering the whole scope of the census for every part of the country.

25. Every commissioner, enumerator or other person employed in the execution of the Census Act must take and subscribe an oath binding him to the faithful and exact discharge of his duties under the provisions of the Act, and in all respects as required by the forms and instructions issued by the Minister of Agriculture (see Form of Oath No. 1); and every enumerator upon the completion of his work must take and subscribe an oath declaring as to the exactness of the record of enumeration of his subdistrict as completed by him, and that the said record is to the best of his knowledge a fair and honest statement of the facts sought for by the Census and Statistics Act and in accordance with the instructions given to him (see Form of Oath No. 2); and every such person who makes wilful default in any matter required of him by the Act or the Instructions, or who wilfully makes a false declaration touching any such is guilty of a misdemeanour.

26. Every officer or other person employed in any capacity on census work is required to keep inviolate the secrecy of the information gathered by the enumerators and entered in the schedules or forms. An enumerator is not permitted to show his schedules to any other person, nor to make or keep a copy of them, nor to answer any question respecting their contents, directly or indirectly; and the same obligation of secrecy is imposed to commissioners and other officers or employees of the outside service, as well as upon every officer, clerk or other employee of the Census and Statistics Offices at Ottawa. The facts and statistics of the census may not be used except for statistical compilation, and positive assurance should be given on this point if a fear is entertained by any person that they may be used for taxation or any other object.

27. No result of the enumeration may be given to the public in advance of the printed bulletins or reports, except by the Chief Officer of the Census and Statistics Office acting under the authority and direction of the Minister of Agriculture.

28. It is not permitted to a commissioner, enumerator or other employee of the census to engage a substitute or farm out his work to another. The position to which he is appointed must be filled by himself, and his duties must be performed by himself. Prompt and expeditious service is required from the time that the work is commenced until it is finished.

29. It is the duty of an enumerator on entering a house to act with civility, to state his business in a few words, to ask the necessary questions, to make the proper entries, and to leave the premises as soon as his business has been transacted. His conduct must be judicious, and it is only when persons refuse to answer questions or to give the required information that legal proceedings may be taken against them.

30. The sections of the Census and Statistics Act published with these instructions should be referred to for other duties of census officers of the several classes, especially as provided in sections 12, 13, 30, 31 and 32 of the Act; and also for the authority under which they may proceed to collect every

particular of information called for in the schedules, is provided in 34, 35, 36, 37 and other sections of the Act.

#### **INSTRUCTIONS RELATING TO ALL SCHEDULES.**

31. The enumerator will fill the blanks in the heading of each schedule with the name of the province, the name of the electoral district, the number of the subdistrict or other unit of enumeration, and the name of the city, town or village in which the subdistrict is situated in the case of its being so divided. The township will be entered by number in column 11 of schedule No. 1.

32. The enumerator will study with great care the description of the boundaries of the territory assigned to him so that he may have a thorough knowledge of it. He should make himself acquainted not only with the precise boundaries of his territory, but with every portion of it which may be rural or urban, so that farm lands may be distinctly separated from towns, villages and hamlets or parts of such centres of population. He should be careful to set at rest any doubt that may arise as to boundaries between his own and adjoining enumeration territories in order to assure himself that no single house or portion of land is omitted from the enumeration and that none is included which belongs to the territory of another enumerator.

33. The number of each page be entered consecutively on the sheets in the blanks left for it in the headings, and when a page is filled the enumerator will sign his name in the blank left for it in the heading.

34. The enumerator is required to make all entries on the schedules in ink of good quality, and every name, word, figure or mark should be clear and legible. If a schedule cannot be read, or if the entries are made with a poor quality of ink, or in pencil, or if they are blurred or blotted, the work of the enumerator may be wholly wasted. The census is intended to be a permanent record, and its schedules will be stored in the Archives of the Dominion.

35. Every sheet of the schedules whether filled or not and whether spoiled or not, together with the specimen schedules, must be returned by the enumerator to the commissioner, and by the commissioner to the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa.

30. Census commissioners and enumerators should read all instructions in the light of the specimen schedules 1 and 2 which are supplied to illustrate clearly the sense in which the two schedules are required to be filled. If there is any doubt in the mind of the enumerator on any point, either before or after the work of the census has commenced, he should communicate at once with the commissioner of his province.

37. Where not otherwise indicated the entries in the columns of schedules will be made by the horizontal line or dash (-) when it is intended to count 0 or a blank. The months of the Year will be indicated by the first syllable of each, as "Jan." for January, except in the case of May, June and July which will be written in full. The names of the Provinces and Territories will be denoted as follows:

B.C.	for	British Columbia.
Man.	for	Manitoba.
N. B.	for	New Brunswick.
N. S.	for	Nova Scotia.
O.	for	Ontario.
P.E.I.	for	Prince Edward Island.
Que.	for	Quebec
Alb.	for	Alberta.
N.W.T.	for	Northwest Territories.
Sask.	for	Saskatchewan
Yuk.	for	Yukon.

Other contractions will be explained in the Instructions for the two schedules, wherever the use of them appears to be required.

#### **INSTRUCTIONS FOR SCHEDULE NO. 1. POPULATION AND LIVE STOCK.**

38. Schedule No. 1 is framed with the object of enumerating the population of the provinces by name, and of taking a record of all domestic live stock in them described in columns 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, whether owned or kept in cities, towns and villages or on farms, ranches or elsewhere.

39. Every person whose habitual home or place of abode is in an enumerator's subdistrict is to be entered on the schedule by name, irrespective of age, sex or condition, -- the head of the family or household to be taken first, and the other in members in regular order.

40. In column 1 the family or household will be numbered in the order of visitation. In the restricted sense of the term, a family consists of parents and sons, daughters united in a living and housekeeping community; but in the larger sense it may include other relatives and servants. Where two or more families occupy the same house they should be numbered separately. A household told may include all persons in a housekeeping community, whether related by ties of blood or not, but usually with one of their number occupying the position of head. But single persons living alone, who have a special dwelling and carry on their own housekeeping are also to be regarded as households. Other persons living alone, as persons who rent rooms and only sleep in the house, will be included in the list of those households which carry on housekeeping for them, although they may take meals elsewhere. An institution household includes such establishments as hospitals, asylums, poor houses, prisons, penitentiaries, schools of learning, barracks, etc., whose inmates are to be entered by name under the name of the institution. But to avoid possible duplication, if any inmate have a home or domicile elsewhere in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, the post office address of such home or domicile will be entered in column 9 on the line of the name of such inmate. The attendants, cooks, etc., of an institution are not to be counted with the inmates, but with the household of the head of the institution, or with their own or other household of which they may form a part.

41. The heads of families, households, and institutions, are required to furnish the enumerator with all particulars regarding every person in the family, household or institution, as called for in the schedules. But if the head of a family or household cannot give information concerning boarders, lodgers or other inmates including miners, men employed on railway construction and if such persons are out of reach when enumerator calls, he shall leave with the head of family or household one copy of Special Form A for each such person to be filled up by a date and hour in a notice written thereon by the enumerator, and the names of all such persons and the information concerning them shall be entered by the enumerator in schedule No. 1 under the name of the head of household of which such persons are members. See Special Form A at page 19.

42. In making the entries of the names of all persons in a family or household in column 2, there will be no doubt as regards a very large majority of the population. Their homes are, fixed and known. But in every case where members of a family or household are temporarily absent from their home or usual place of abode, their names and records should be dealt with so as to conform as nearly as may be with the general conception of a *de jure* system of enumeration. The surname and Christian name of each person should be entered in this column in full (the surname first); but if the person have a middle name it will only be necessary to write the initial of it.

43. There is a probability that some person may be counted in two places, and that others may not be counted at all, under the *de jure* system. A domestic servant, for example, may be reported at the home of parents as a member of the family *de jure*, and also be reported as the *de jure* of the household where she is employed. Or if absent from home for a comparatively long time and in her present place of service for only a short time she may be left out of the enumeration altogether. The same thing may occur in the case of clerks, salesmen, artisans, labourers, railway employees, etc. If an entry of any such person away from home be made in the schedule by an enumerator, the post office address of the home of such person (if in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta) will also be entered in column 9 on the line of the name.

44. It is not possible to lay down a rule applicable to every case; but, generally, a student at college, a sailor or fisherman at sea, a lumberman in the forest, a merchant or trader in foreign ports, a commercial traveller on the road, inmates at hospitals, penal institutions, etc., and other like persons whose period of absence is more or less definite and known, it should be entered with the family.

45. But in the case of persons who have gone away from the home or domicile to which they belonged to pursue some trade or calling, or to begin life on their own account in any part of, Canada or in another country, no record should be made by the enumerator unless there is a fixed period of return.

46. If the head of the family or household (or whoever gives the information) is in doubt concerning the intention of such persons to return, and if they be absent twelve months, they are not to be taken in the census by the enumerator, the presumption being that they have settled elsewhere.

47. Persons in a family or household whose home or domicile has been elsewhere should not be taken by the enumerator unless it be ascertained that they do not intend to return, when they should be entered whether the time of their residence in the locality be long or short.

48. After entering in column 2 of the schedule the of a person, the enumerator will proceed to enter the other details of personal description.

49. In column 3 the head of each family or household will be entered as such, and all others according to the relationship as wife, son, daughter, servant, boarder, lodger, partner, etc. The persons in an institution may be described as officer, inmate, patient, prisoner, pupil, etc.

50. The sex will be denoted by the use of the letter "m" in column 4 for male and the letter "f" for female.

51. Under column 5 the description will be given by the use of the initial letter of "s" for single, "m" for married, "w" for widowed and "d" for divorced. Persons separated as to bed and board will be described as married.

52. The age of a person (column 6) if over one year will be the age at last birthday, but if under one year the months and day of birth should be given, thus Sep. 20.

53. In describing, the country or place of birth (column 7) it will suffice in the case of all persons born out of Canada to give the name of the country, as England, France, Germany or the United States, without giving the names of smaller subdivisions. If born in Canada, the name of the province or territory should be given, as it will serve to indicate the tendency towards migration. If the person is foreign born the year of immigration to Canada will be entered in column 8.

54. The Post Office address will be entered in column 9 for, the head of the family only, except as required in section 43.

55. The location of each family refers to the place of residence, and is to be described by entering in column 10 the number of the section, in column 11 the township, in column 12 the range and in column 13 the meridian denoting as regards the last named its number as east or west of the principal meridian in the system of Dominion lands surveys. In the case of a parish, the enumerator will enter its name at the head of the column for section and township, and describe the land in columns 12 and 13 by number of lot: and in the case of a city, town or village he will enter the name of the street for the columns of section and township and the number of house or lot in the column of range.

56. Under the head of live stock in columns 14 to 18 inclusive will be entered the number of domestic animals of each class owner or held at the date of taking the Census, whether on farms or ranches, or in cities, towns, villages or elsewhere. In the case of a farm or ranch held by a company or partnership or by a non-resident owner or leaseholder, the name of such company or partnership, owner or leaseholder, and the name of the farm or ranch, if it have one, will be entered on the schedule, with name of head office and post office address on the same line; but the record of live stock will be made in the line following, opposite the name of the resident manager or other local officer in charge of such farm or ranch.

## **INSTRUCTIONS FOR SCHEDULE NO. 2 – AGRICULTURE.**

57. Schedule No. 2 is designed for taking the census of Agriculture, and the statistics to be gathered are, -- (1) the acres and products of field crops in 1905,

(2) the acres of field crops in the present growing season of 1906, (3) the acres of summer-fallowed land in 1904 and 1905, and, (4) the acres of farm and ranch land owned or occupied at the date of taking this census, namely the twenty-fourth day of June 1906.

58. No enumeration will be made or statistics recorded for agricultural land of less extent than five acres, and therefore Schedule No. 2 is not required for general use in cities, towns and unincorporated villages. But when in such places there is a lot of five or more acres owned or occupied by one person, the enumerator will take the census of its crops, if any, according to the schedule.

59. The name of the province, the name of the census district, the name or number of the subdistrict, the number of the page, the name of the enumerator and the date when the page was filled, will be entered by the enumerator in the blanks for these at the head of the page, the same as in Schedule No. 1.

60. The name of each owner or occupier of farm or ranch land -- who if a resident has already been recorded in Schedule No. 1 -- will be entered in column 1; and in case more than one person in the same family is a separate owner or occupier of farm or ranch land, such person will be enumerated on Schedule No. 2 separately for agricultural statistics.

61. If the farm or ranch is held by a company or partnership, or by a non-resident owner or leaseholder, the name of such company or partnership, owner or leaseholder, and the name of the farm or ranch, if it have one, will be entered in the schedule, with name of head office, and post office address on the same line; but the record of agriculture statistics will be made on the line following, opposite the name of the resident manager or other local officer or person in charge of such farm or ranch.

62. The enumerator will take the census of agriculture only as far as it relates to his own subdistrict; if the same person owns or holds agricultural lands elsewhere where they will be recorded in the subdistrict in which they are located.

63. If the owner or holder of a farm or ranch is not native-born the enumerator will enter in column 2 the occupation of such person before his arrival in Canada. It is often said to be a mistake to put immigrants on the land if they were not agriculturists before coming to the country. The answer to be made to this question, together with the record following it, will serve to prove or disprove the allegation. In the case of native Canadians no entry is required for this column.

64. All questions in columns 3 to 30 inclusive relate to the field crops of the year 1905, although every kind of crop is not specified by name. Column 3 asks for the number of acres in all crops grown in the year, and while it may be more than the total acres of the kinds of crops specified in columns 4 to 30 inclusive it cannot be less -- except, as is improbable, two separate crops are taken from the same ground in the season. The enumerator therefore will have a care that the number of acres of all crops entered in column 3 is not less than the sum of the areas of crops named in columns 4 to 30, and also that it is not more than the total of farm land owned or occupied as shown by column 47, unless in the interval a portion of the farm has been sold or otherwise disposed of. But in a case of ranch land being used in part to grow field crops, the entries for it will be made the same as for farm land for acres and product of crops, and to that extent such land is to be reckoned as farm land.

65. Such good results have been obtained in the provinces during recent years from the summer-fallowing of land, chiefly as means of tillage and of protections against the effects of trough, that it has been deemed advisable in this census to get for comparative use the records of fall or winter wheat and of spring wheat grown on summer-fallowed land and other land respectively. Under the head of summer-fallowed land is to be taken land plowed in late spring or early summer, or subsequently plowed and harrowed or otherwise tilled to become mellow, and left to rest unseeded for a time in preparation for wheat or other crop, usually in the fall of the same year or in the spring of the year, following, though the land may be at rest for a longer period; while under the head of "other land" is to be included new-broken prairie back-set in the fall, stubble land plowed in the fall, or cultivated with a drill in the spring, and land in any other sort of cultivation except summer-fallowed.

66. In practice summer-fallowed land is devoted to fall and spring wheat, though it may be used for other grains and field crops; but in Schedule No. 2 account is taken of it only as regards wheat. The enumerator will ascertain as correctly as possible how many acres of spring and fall wheat respectively were seeded and grown on summer-fallowed land and how many on other land, and what was the yield was of each class of wheat from summer-fallowed land and other land respective in the year 1905. The total area of summer-fallowed land in 1904, on which the crop of 1905 was grown, is to be entered in column 45, which should help guard against an excess in the area of this land in wheat to be entered in columns 4 and 8.

67. The records of oats, barley, rye and other crops in columns 12 to 30 inclusive do not seem to present any difficult or doubtful meaning; but it may be stated that the heading of "other roots" (columns 24 and 25) is meant to include turnips, carrots, radishes, parsnips, etc., and that the heading of "forage crops" (columns 26 and 27) is meant to include corn and mixed grains and fodder for horses, cattle and other domestic animals.

68. The enumerator will notice that excepting sugar beets, forage crops and hay the measure of quantity of produce is the standard imperial bushel; in the three named it is the standard ton of 2,000 pounds. The object of the questions relating to hay is to ascertain to what extent the farmers of the three provinces are going in the way of growing the cultivated grasses for fodder. In the case of the native or prairie hay, the area cut is not asked, and it may not necessarily be cut on the farmers own land.

69. The questions in columns 31 to 44 inclusive relate to the crops of the present year, and they are limited to the acres of each kind of field crop. Estimates of production will be made later in the when the crops have been gathered, based on reports of average yield to be collected by correspondence. The enumerator in recording the acres of crops in 1906 will follow the instructions already given respecting the field Crops of 1905.

70. Reference has already been made to summer-fallowed land. In columns 45 and 46 will be entered the number of acres of such land on every farm (if any) in the years 1904 and 1905 respectively, -- the former having relation to the field crops of 1905 and the latter to those of the present year. And it may be remarked again as a word of caution to the enumerator that these areas are not likely to be less that the areas of summer-fallowed land in fall and spring wheat in their related years, but are likely to be more.

71. The entries of farm and ranch land in (columns 47, 48 and 49 will conclude the schedule. Farm land (column 47) is meant to include land held for agricultural purposes although all of it may not be in a state of cultivation; and farm land in pasture (column 48) means the portion of the farm used for grazing domestic animals, but not public lands or uninclosed tracts to which no person may have a claim or title. Ranch land (column 49), which may be owned or leased or held in part under both tenures, should have no larger area in the record than the terms of tenure imply, and the extent of it should be confined to the enumerator's subdistrict.

### **ENUMERATOR'S FORM OF OATH NO.1.**

(See Section 25 of the Instructions)

I ..... duly appointed under the Census and Statistics Act to be an enumerator for the taking of the Census, solemnly and sincerely swear that I will, to the utmost of my skill and ability, faithfully and exactly discharge all my duties as such, in conformity with the requirements of the said Act and according to instructions issued in pursuance thereof. So help me God.

### **ENUMERATOR'S FORM OF OATH NO. 2.**

(See Section 25 of the Instructions.)

I ..... duly appointed under the Census and Statistics Act to be an enumerator for the taking of

the Census in Census Subdistrict No. .... the Census District of ..... in the province of ..... do solemnly and sincerely swear to the exactness of the record of enumeration for the said Subdistrict as completed by me, which record is to the best of my knowledge a fair and honest statement of the facts sought for by the Census and Statistics Act and in accordance with instructions given to me. So help me God.

### SPECIAL FORM A.

For boarders, lodgers, miners, employees on railway construction, etc., who may be out of reach when the enumerator calls on the head of a family or household. See instruction 41.

Province of ..... District of .....  
Subdistrict No. ....  
No. of family on Schedule .....  
Name of person .....  
Relation to head of family .....  
Married, single widowed or divorced .....  
Age .....  
Country or place of birth .....  
Year of immigration to Canada .....  
Post Office address of home if in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta .....

Note. -- The head of family or household with whom this form is left is required to have it filled up and delivered to the undersigned enumerator when called for not later than the ..... day of ..... at the hour of .....

.....Enumerator.

### PENALTY AS AGAINST OCCUPANT OF A HOUSE.

Section 41 of the Census and Statistics Act provides as follows;

“The leaving by an enumerator at any house or part of a house of any schedule purporting to be issued under this Act, and having thereon, a notice requiring that it be filled up and signed within a stated time by the occupant of such house or part of a house, or in his absence by some other member of member of the family, shall, as against the occupant be a sufficient requirement so to fill up and sign the schedule, though the occupant is not named in the notice or personally served therewith.”

R.S., c. 58, s. 23.

All the provisions of sections 33, 34, 35 and 36 of the Census and Statistics relating to offences and penalties shall apply to the foregoing section, and the penalties which may be imposed range from \$10 to \$100, and may be recovered as often as an offence is committed until all the requirements of the Act have been complied with to the satisfaction of the Minister of Agriculture.